

## SUPERVISION OF THE WIRES

MR. VAIL SEES NO OBJECTION  
IF IT IS REASONABLE

And Relates to the Character and Quality of the Service—Does See a Danger of Regulation by People Who Are Not Wise Enough—Eight Per Cent. Profit.

The practical side of the telephone and telegraph business under the control of a single concern was explained to some extent yesterday by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, before the joint legislative committee which is looking into the advisability of putting these interests under the supervision of the Public Service Commission. His explanation followed an affirmative answer to a question from the committee's counsel, Ephraim J. Page: "Will the merger with Western Union result in public benefit?"

The two businesses were distinct, Mr. Vail said, but with a common head the wires of each could be utilized for the other. At least 75 per cent. of the telephone trunk lines could be used for telegraph purposes and 80 per cent. of the telegraph trunks could be used for the telephone service. Telephone service demanded two wires, but telegraph only one grounded wire, so that one telephone wire could replace two telegraph wires.

The whole trouble with telegraphing in this country now, Mr. Vail continued, was in the delay getting messages to and from the offices. If every subscriber were to be placed in direct communication with a telegraph office and this arrangement were extended over the whole system of the telephone company Mr. Vail thought the service rendered would be almost instantaneous.

In fact, he testified that it had been with this idea in mind that the telephone people had gone to the pains of perfecting the system and making it as nearly complete as possible. This was taken by many of the committee to mean that the telephone concern has been intending to take over the Western Union much longer than was generally supposed.

Another feature of Mr. Vail's testimony was his statement that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was negotiating for the Western Union's stock in the New York Telephone Company at the same time that advances were being made to secure "a substantial minority" of the stock of the Western Union itself.

"This looks as if your right hand didn't know what your left hand was doing," commented Mr. Page.

"Oh, no, that's not the case," answered Mr. Vail. "I knew that both transactions were going on, and I'm not at all sure which one preceded the other or that they weren't simultaneous."

This line of questioning was dropped at that point and it did not develop what object the A. T. & T. had in getting the control of stock owned by a company which it intended to control. Mr. Vail repeated the assertion made at the time of the merger that the A. T. & T. had acquired 300,000 of the total 1,000,000 shares of the Western Union. Mr. Page asked whether Mr. Vail would mind stating the price.

"I would rather not," was the answer. Turning from this, Mr. Page asked whether the witness favored a monopoly in such a city as New York. Mr. Vail smiled as he replied that he was in favor of a monopoly because he thought the telephone business was a natural monopoly.

"Would you favor having it controlled by the Government?" asked Mr. Page. "That depended upon the nature of the regulation," said Mr. Vail. He saw no objection to proper supervision. Mr. Page asked him whether he thought supervision of character and quality of service would be reasonable. Mr. Vail thought that it was to a company's interest to see that its service was on a high plane. The great difficulty with public regulation was that untried theories were likely to be saddled on the telephone business, with possible loss to the company.

"But do you see any wrong in the theory of public regulation?" was Mr. Page's question.

"I don't care to express an opinion on that except to refer you to my last two reports," answered Mr. Vail. "I still think the same way." He was asked whether he considered the company's charges fair in all cases.

"So long as we don't pay an unreasonable dividend the rates can't be considered unreasonable," said Mr. Vail. "We have to have capital on hand all the time to meet the service required by the public and above that a fair return on investments." He said that he didn't consider a return of 8 per cent. unreasonable for a public utility company.

"Is it unreasonable to charge enough to build up a surplus and then capitalize that surplus and charge enough to pay dividends on the surplus?" asked Mr. Page.

"Capitalizing a surplus may be proper, but it isn't feasible any more for a public utility corporation," was the reply. "But I don't see any objection to running up a surplus if you don't intend to capitalize it some day and if it isn't big enough to allow extraordinary dividends."

"But then," said Mr. Page, "you could invest that surplus if it got unreasonably high, pay expenses and dividends out of the returns and give service to the public for nothing. Is that so?"

"It might be possible," replied Mr. Vail as he and the committee smiled. He added that there couldn't be any objection to reasonable regulation, and it given what was reasonable. He thought that was "keeping a man from doing something he ought not to do." Mr. Page thought that sounded altruistic, but he doubted if they could agree on what ought not to be done.

Mr. Vail was a very tractable witness. He consented to instruct the various heads of departments in the companies in which he is interested to open their books at their offices to the accountants and counsel of the committee, and he agreed to come before the committee again during the first week in January.

## WHITMAN MAY CHOOSE WOMAN

To Appear in Children's Court—Assistant He Will Retain.

District Attorney-elect Whitman said yesterday that while it was true that he had been thinking of the advisability of appointing a woman as one of his assistants it was not true that he had actually made up his mind to do so. "In any event," he said yesterday, "I should never appoint a woman as a member of the prosecuting staff, but if I could get the right kind of a woman, I think she could do good service as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney in the Children's Court and in looking after the juvenile cases in the Court of Special Sessions. Before I could make such an appointment I would have to get a special appropriation, because she would not be named in place of any of the male assistants."

Mr. Whitman said that three or four names of candidates had been submitted to him, but that he would not decide upon anything definite until after the first of the year.

It is his intention to retain in office these Assistant District Attorneys: Charles C. Nott, Jr., Charles A. Perkins, Robert C. Taylor and John W. Hart. Each receives a salary of \$7,500. Mr. Whitman has received from the members of the Children's society a petition begging him to retain Charles W. Appleton, the deputy assistant in charge of the cases which come out of the society. Mr. Whitman would be his response.

Clarke W. Crannell, political reporter for the Evening Mail, has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Whitman.

## MRS. BLATCH MAY BE CITIZEN.

Having Married an Englishman She Takes Out Naturalization Papers.

It is perhaps not known to the rank and file of the fighters for franchise in Greater New York that Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Equality League for Self-Supporting Women, couldn't vote if a woman suffrage amendment should be added to the Constitution of the United States to-morrow.

Mrs. Blatch isn't an American citizen, because she married an Englishman. She has determined, however, that the matter shall be properly adjusted and to that end she has begun preparations for naturalization.

"It was my original intention," she said yesterday, "to endeavor to persuade Congress to make me a citizen of my own country by a special act, as was done in the case of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, but I have changed my mind. I shall simply take out naturalization papers in the ordinary way. That is, I shall if the authorities don't object. Of course it is impossible to foretell the ways that the law will devise for annoying a person who isn't a voter and who has no immediate prospect of becoming one."

Mrs. Blatch's attorney, Miss Bertha Rembaumt, 1 Broadway, said that she had thrashed the whole matter out with the clerks in the naturalization office in the Post Office building, and that as far as they were concerned there would be no difficulty.

"I have arranged for Mrs. Blatch to go to the office to-morrow and declare her intention of becoming a citizen," she said. "That means, of course, taking out her first papers, as it is expressed colloquially. There will be no further formalities until the expiration of the two years period which must elapse before she takes out her final papers. Whether she will be permitted to take out the final papers I don't know. The clerks could not tell me, but they think that she will."

"This case has no precedent. According to the law if a woman who was born in this country marries an alien who does not become naturalized she may if widowed or divorced resume her United States citizenship by merely making a formal declaration of her desire in the matter. According to the law of nations a woman is a citizen of her husband's country. There is no case on record where a married woman has made an attempt to transfer her citizenship."

## WONT GIVE UP CRETE.

The Protecting Powers Flatly Refuse Demands of the Porte.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The four protecting Powers in Crete handed a joint note to the Turkish Ambassador at the various capitals to-day in reply to the note of the Ottoman Government, which demanded the installation of a definite régime in the island under the sovereignty of the Sultan. The reply, which was sent from the Foreign Office here to the Turkish Ambassador, says in effect that the protecting Powers do not deem the moment opportune for diplomatic negotiations which would tend to establish a definite régime on the island.

Circumstances have not changed since the date of the evacuation of the island by the international troops, according to the reply of the Powers. Although infractions of the status quo have been committed there at once suppressed, and if more serious infractions occurred the Powers would meet them in accordance with the stand taken in the note of last July.

With regard to the supreme rights of the Sultan in Crete the note says negotiations on that subject at the present time might excite public opinion in Turkey and elsewhere and lead to dangerous complications.

## AMERICAN BRIDE FOR SIGRAY.

Daughter of an Iron Magnate With \$400,000 Dowry, Budapest Hears.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A despatch from Budapest to the Globe says society at the Hungarian capital is interested in a report that Count Anton Sigray is engaged to be married to the daughter of an American iron magnate whose name is not given. It is reported that the bride will receive \$400,000 on her wedding day. It is said that the young woman was introduced to Count Sigray by the Countess Széchenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Count Sigray was best man at the Széchenyi-Vanderbilt wedding.

Protest Against Eleventh Hour Change.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has adopted a protest against the passage of a building code in the last days of the present Board of Aldermen.

New York Herald's Xmas Number next Sunday. Colored pictures suitable for framing. Christmas stories by leading authors and seasonable colored pictures are among the special features. Order to-day from newsdealers.—Ad.

## ENGINEERS TO ASK MORE PAY

EXPECTED TO FOLLOW OTHER RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Not Much Chance That Their Demands Will Be Granted and the Railroad Don't Fear a Strike—Can't Increase Wages Without Increasing Rates.

Though the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been remaining in the background while the locomotive firemen, conductors and trainmen have voted to make demands on all the Eastern railroads for an increase in wages, it was learned yesterday that the railroad expect the engineers to come out with demands in the New Year. They will wait until some kind of a settlement is reached with the other brotherhoods.

The general idea yesterday among the railroad presidents was that the firemen, conductors and brakemen will not force the issue at this time. It is regarded as certain that their demands for higher wages and radical changes in working conditions will not be granted. President E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley said that the statement of President W. C. Brown of the New York Central that no railroad could increase wages without increasing the rates applied to all the roads.

"I am inclined to believe that the men will see matters in their true light," he said. "If not, between the work of politicians and others they may be building up a stormy time for themselves this winter. We have received no demands yet, and it would be idle now to go into the question fully. The railroads have not an inexhaustible fund for demands every time a raise is demanded."

A few railroad officials were inclined to be pessimistic, but the great majority believed that there will be no strike. The following is the general view of the matter gathered yesterday from the companies:

That the granting of a demand for higher wages at the present time would be impracticable for many reasons. As to the contention of Vice-President Murdoch of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that the switchmen here should be paid as high wages as in Chicago it is pointed out that the freight rates in the West are more than double what they are on the Eastern roads. West of Chicago the rates are higher, averaging in some commodities 1 per cent. per ton per mile, while in the East the railroads would be glad to get half a cent per ton per mile. The rate received is sometimes even less than this. With regard to the wage question generally and the expected demands all around for increases in wages, it is pointed out that the wages of 1907 were raised after a reduction was made during the two preceding years; when there was a great slump in railroad business, the revival in business beginning in the latter end of 1908. Wages were not cut during the late business depression, and they remain and are now at the same point as during the boom year of 1907. One railroad, the Boston and Maine, succeeded in inducing the men to accept a reduction during the business depression. President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad intended also to reduce wages there, but Theodore Roosevelt, then United States President, sent him word personally to the effect that if wages were reduced he would cause an investigation to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the affairs and finances of the railroad.

The view taken by the officials of this railroad was that such an investigation, which would be hostile and one-sided, would not be conducted in such a way as to be fair to the company. The proposed cut in wages was therefore not made. Now that business is simply back to the stage of 1907 and the railroads have not had time to recuperate the men demand higher wages. An advance in railroad rates the companies regard as a dream at present which would take some time to bring to reality. Even if agreed to it would have to receive the assent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The expected demands, therefore, the railroads do not see their way at present to grant. So far they have not been made.

Grand Master Lee and Vice-Grand Master Murdoch of the trainmen have been saying that they are trying to avert trouble and want to be fair to the companies. The latter hold that the wording of the demands which they propose to make do not altogether show this. The demands, for instance, are to be left to the different divisions to make after they are approved by the national executive committee and are to be submitted not by the Grand Lodge but by the different divisions. Yet if the different divisions, according to the rules in the demands, agree on a compromise it must be approved by the Grand Lodge before it is accepted.

The companies do not expect that there will be trouble. They believe that the organizations will not cause distress among their members by a walkout in winter. The proposed demand for double wages for work on Sundays and holidays the companies hold might be logical if the railroads received double rates on Sundays and holidays. This, the railroads say, is in accord with proposed legislation some time ago, which they regard as vicious. The Borah full crew bill was an instance. It is said that if the bill went into effect it would bring about an expense which if capitalized at 4 per cent. would reach to \$400,000,000 a year.

## GOMPERS OPPOSES STRIKE.

Says It Would Be Folly to Stop Work to Impress Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor arrived in this city to-day and will remain to-morrow to meet President Hawley of the switchmen's union regarding the strike in the Northwest. Gompers said that a general sympathetic strike, as suggested by some leaders, in case the Supreme Court supports the lower court regarding himself, Mitchell and others, would be the height of folly as well as useless.

Look for the name KREMENTZ on the back of the Cedar Button, if you want the best.—Ad.

## NEWS OF KIDNAPPED GIRL.

Mother Instructed Where and When to Meet Child Stealers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—The first light on the mysterious disappearance of Alma Katherine Kellner, the eight-year-old daughter of Frederick Kellner, came this afternoon when Mrs. Kellner declared that a meeting had been arranged between herself and envoys of the child's kidnappers.

The news that the kidnappers were ready to bargain was broken to the family by Kate Martin, a negro girl who had been in the employ of the Kellner family for many years. She went to the house yesterday afternoon and said that she had an important message to deliver. She had worked for Mrs. Kellner before Alma was born, and the kidnappers knew how much she loved the child. For that reason they trusted her with the information, knowing that she would take it to the mother.

The negro girl was met on the street this afternoon by two persons who said that they knew where Alma was. One was a man, but both were dressed in women's clothing. They seemed to be greatly excited and talked to her for a few moments as if they feared detection.

After telling the girl that they knew all about the missing child they instructed her to arrange a meeting.

"They told her where we were to meet," said Mrs. Kellner. "But threatened both her life and mine if we dared to disclose either the time or the place of the meeting. I will go to the appointed place at the time set to-morrow evening, but I cannot tell you any more about it."

## INCOME TAX FIGHT ON.

Massachusetts Legislators Elect Are Being Flooded With Arguments.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The fight to put Massachusetts among the twelve States which must be rounded up against a Federal tax on incomes to defeat it has begun and Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, is chocking the mail of legislators-elect with "anti" literature.

Legislators elect who believe that Senator Follette and men of his stamp are as good Republicans as Henry Cabot Lodge and Col. Albert Clarke and men of their stamp have this statement from one of the Clarke Home Market Club circulars:

"On its merits the question is not political, but the Democratic national platform and the Massachusetts Democratic platform having declared for the tax the Republicans are duty bound to support it and to the contrary of their own party to vote against it."

There are two forms of this circular. One of them omits the above paragraph. Perhaps the Democrats are getting it. Joseph Walker of Brookline, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, President of the Senate, are preparing a coup on the income tax proposition, so it is said.

Speaker Walker is not going to trust so delicate a matter as the income tax amendment to the gentlemen of the Committee on Federal Relations, and with President Treadway proposes a plan, according to report, to refer the income tax proposition to a joint board made up of the Committee on Federal Relations and the Committee on Taxation, which means that the income tax question shall be killed off in the Massachusetts Legislature.

## LURTON MAY NOT GET IT.

Tennessee Judge Not Certain to Be Named for Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Perhaps after all Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee will not be named by President Taft to succeed the late Justice Peckham in the Supreme Court. Although a few days ago it was made known that the President had fully determined to appoint Judge Lurton and that he only was waiting to overcome possible opposition in the Senate Judiciary Committee the situation has changed. This morning Senators Bankhead and Johnson of Alabama, Senator Taylor of Tennessee and Newell Sanders, State chairman of the Tennessee Republican committee, called to urge upon the President the appointment of Judge Lurton. Representatives Austin and Brownlow were callers earlier in the day, possibly with the same message. The President was not enthusiastic about Judge Lurton and made it rather plain that he intends to make appointments as he sees fit.

The presence in the White House as Mr. Taft's guest of Judge John W. Warrington of Cincinnati has brought up reports that Mr. Taft may decide to name him to succeed Justice Peckham. Judge Warrington, like Judge Lurton, is a warm friend of the President. He is said not to be a politician. He is not so old as Judge Lurton, whose age was the object of criticism by several Senators on the Judiciary Committee. It seemed evident to-day that Mr. Taft is wavering in his choice.

## NO QUARTERS FOR INSURGENTS.

"Let Them Hire a Hall," Said Uncle Joe, But He Repented of His Harsh Words.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—"Let 'em hire a hall," said Speaker Cannon to-day when formed by one of his trusty associates that the House insurgents were sore because they didn't have any place to meet. During the last regular session two of their leaders, Representative Augustus Gardner of Massachusetts and Representative Henry Allen Cooper of Wisconsin, had nice, fat chairmanships, with fine, roomy quarters, where the bad Indians could sit around in a circle and smoke and plot against the Republican organization. This year they are all, for one room, wretched holes in the wall. Victor Murdock of Kansas said he is one of them.

Uncle Joe repented of his harsh words a moment after he had said them, however, and offered the insurgents the caucus room in the House office building, which has seating capacity of about 1,000. As the insurgents are extremely numerous, according to Mr. Murdock, he thought this offer might prove attractive.

"And if that isn't big enough," suggested Representative John Dwight of New York, the Republican whip, "let's get permission from the War Department for them to use Potomac Park."

## NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

Leave on New York Central's Southwestern Limited at 10 P. M. arrive in St. Louis at 11 P. M. next day. Keep in touch with business all the way, get a good sleep, because route is water level. Patent Medication.—Ad.

## TWENTY DIE IN LAKE STORM

ONE BIG STEAMER BURNS AND ANOTHER SINKS.

Thirteen of the Lost Left the Burning Clarion in an Open Boat and Are Supposed to Have Been Frozen to Death—Five of Richardson's Crew Dead.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—The steamer Clarion burned to the water's edge off Southeast Shoal, Point Pelee, Ontario, last night. The flames shining over Lake Erie told of the disaster, which was a mystery till this morning.

The steamer Leonard Hanna took off six survivors of the Clarion's crew, bringing them in to Cleveland.

Two of the Clarion crew perished in the fight with fire and cold; the captain and twelve others are believed to be afloat but frozen to death in the ship's small boat.

The tug Alva B. put out from this harbor this morning and still is searching for Capt. Thomas J. Bell of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the men who put off from the Clarion with him.

The Clarion was owned by the Anchor Line and was a package freighter of 240 foot length, 36 foot beam, built in 1881. She was bound south and caught fire at 8 o'clock last evening. Smoke poured from a hatch.

First Mate James Thompson of Buffalo was smothered to death when he dashed into the hold to extinguish the blaze. Joe McCauley, an oiler, lost his life trying to bail the second life boat when it was dashed against the side and filled before the six men left behind when Capt. Bell and twelve men departed could get aboard. He was last seen swimming. The others clung to the Clarion, retreating foot by foot as the flames advanced, till the Leonard Hanna came to the rescue.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—While trying to make the port of Buffalo this morning in a driving snowstorm and in a heavy sea the steel steamer W. C. Richardson sank about five miles from Buffalo. Five members of the crew were drowned and the rest were saved, many of them being taken from the water where they were swimming with life belts around their waists. There were nineteen men in all in the Richardson's crew.

The Richardson was bound for Buffalo with 200,000 bushels of flaxseed and for the last two days was in shelter a few miles up the lake waiting for the storm to subside. The wind went down a bit last night and the Richardson tried to make Buffalo, but ran hard aground on Tonawanda reef. The boat began to leak badly at once and when she left the reef she filled rapidly. Efforts were made to man the lifeboats, but the storm was too severe and the members of the crew fastened life belts around their bodies.

In the meantime word was got to Buffalo and the life saving crew started up the lake to the rescue. The tugs Cornell, Mason and Connant of the Hand & Johnson tug line and the fireboat Gratian also were dispatched to the scene of the wreck, but all turned back on getting information from incoming boats that all the members of the crew who could be had been saved by men from the steamboat William A. Paine, which was standing by the sunken boat. Only the upper works of the Richardson show above the water.

The Richardson was owned by W. C. Richardson of Cleveland, Ohio, and was valued at upward of \$200,000. The boat's cargo of flaxseed was insured for \$250,000 and was consigned to Spencer, Kellogg & Co. of Chicago. The William A. Paine, which rescued the fourteen men, is also owned by Mr. Richardson. The Paine is still lying off the reef, acting as a break-wall for the sunken boat in an effort to save it from being broken up.

To-night the Paine is still riding at anchor with the rescued men on board. It was learned by tug captains who spoke the Paine this afternoon that Second Mate E. J. Clary and Chief Engineer E. S. Mayberry and three deckhands, names unknown, lost their lives.

The Richardson was bound from Duluth for Buffalo with a cargo of flaxseed valued at \$400,000. She is lying on a sandy bottom, but in a dangerous position, and if the storm continues probably will be a total loss. The insurance on the Richardson, amounting to \$250,000, expires at noon to-morrow.

## WEST STILL SHIVERING.

St. Paul and Sioux City Report 10 Below and Omaha 8.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Chicago is still shivering, but a break in the cold wave is promised. The temperature is due to moderate to-morrow, and while it may not rise with leaps and bounds the fact that it will rise at all is encouraging.

In the West and Northwest the cold is much more severe than it is here. St. Paul reports ten degrees below zero, Omaha eight below and Sioux City ten below.

At some points the weather is said to be colder than ever known at this time of year. At Topeka, Kan., the mercury touched one below zero and there was much suffering reported on account of a short fuel supply.

## KEIRAN'S CLIENTS LOSE.

U. S. Court Holds That Sisters of Charity Must Pay Note in Bank.

PROMA, Ill., Dec. 9.—In the Federal Court to-day Judge Humphrey took the case of the National Copper Bank of New York against the Sisters of Visitation of Rock Island, Ill., from the jury and gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff.

This is the first test case growing out of financial operations of P. J. Keiran in which Catholic church organizations are supposed to be heavy losers.

This is the first test case growing out of financial operations of P. J. Keiran in which Catholic church organizations are supposed to be heavy losers.

## CAUGHT IN AN AVALANCHE.

4 Alpinists Severely Injured—Some May Be Dead—Imprisoned in a Hut.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—Two guides who have arrived at Maougnaga, a village of Piedmont, Italy, report that several Italian Alpinists were overtaken by an avalanche on Monte Rosa, near the Swiss frontier. Four of them were severely injured. All are imprisoned in a hut awaiting help.

A rescue party has been organized.

Another report states that several of the party were killed.

## WIFE GOT AN \$87,000 NECKLACE.

Husband Needs't Pay for \$31,500 Brooch He Says He Didn't Authorize.

Supreme Court Justice Platatz dismissed yesterday a suit for \$31,500 brought by the jewelry firm of Bagg & Co. against Archibald S. White, a banker of 21 Pine street, because White didn't take a diamond and emerald brooch his wife bought. The defense contended that the suit would not lie because the brooch was not a necessity and because Mrs. White, who ordered it, had no authority from her husband to do so.

Mrs. White testified that instead of taking the \$31,500 brooch she got a diamond necklace somewhere else for \$87,000. She said that her husband always assisted in selecting her jewelry and gowns "because he has such excellent taste."

## THREE REMBRANDTS HERE.

Two Have Been Here Before—One Is a \$75,000 Newcomer.

Three Rembrandts arrived yesterday by the White Star steamship Majestic, and all were sent to the public stores to await the formal declaration that they are genuine. Charles Romer Williams brought over the big Rembrandt, the value of which he placed at \$75,000. He said he was not at liberty to divulge the name of the New Yorker who finally will get the picture or the subject of picture. Mr. Williams represents Agnew of London. A New York dealer bought the picture for the New Yorker.

The two other pictures are 15x24 inches, and are portraits of Rembrandt himself when he was a young man, and of his wife. They are owned by Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell and he said he took them abroad to satisfy himself that they were genuine. Connoisseurs who examined them declared that they were, and the doctor says he is satisfied.

## KILLED IN AUTO COLLISION.

Train Hits New Car That William R. M. Wicks Was Trying Out.

MINNEAPOLIS, L. I., Dec. 9.—William R. M. Wicks of 642 Lafayette avenue while trying out a new automobile was mortally hurt at Krugg's corner on the Jericho turnpike crossing of the Long Island Railroad here to-day.

Wicks had his car full of ballast and it is said, was travelling at good speed as he approached the crossing near Krugg's Hotel. The road runs at right angles with the track at this point and a building slightly obscures the approaching Oyster Bay Express. The automobile was not visible to the engineer until he was upon it.

The big car was caught up and hurled into a field. Wicks's body fell out in the opposite direction. His skull was crushed and he died in the Nassau Hospital within an hour.

## BOMBS ON THE CAZAR'S YACHT.

Many Arrests for Supposed Plot to Blow Up the Standart.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Evening Standard says that two bombs have been found on the Russian imperial yacht Standart.

Several arrests in connection with the supposed plot to blow up the yacht have been made at Kiel and Yalta.

## END OF HARTLEY WILL CONTEST.

Daughter to Whom Was Left Only a Table Withdraws Her Appeal.

The contest over the will of Frances C. W. Hartley, widow of Marcellus Hartley, the wealthy manufacturer of fireworks, ended in Newark yesterday when the contestant, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins of Morristown, withdrew her appeal from the probate. Mrs. Jenkins is a daughter of Mrs. Hartley.

Mrs. Hartley died at her home in West Orange on April 22 last. Her will and the codicils were admitted to probate on June 1. Mrs. Jenkins contended that the document was not what it purported to be, the last will of her mother, and that the order admitting it to probate was erroneous. Bequests ranging from \$10,000 to \$250,000 were made in the will but only a dining room table was left to Mrs. Jenkins. The reason for this was explained in a clause of the will which said that the testatrix was satisfied that she had received under the will of her father ample property for her support and for her children.

## HER DOGS IN HER WILL.

Emma Falck Leaves \$100 Apiece to Take Care of Them.

The will of Emma Falck of Woodlawn, which was filed for probate yesterday, contains this paragraph:

"I direct my executor to find good homes for any dogs which I may have at the time of my decease and who have been my companions and direct my executor to enter into an agreement with such person or persons as will agree to take and care for my dogs during their lifetime to pay to such person or persons \$100 for each dog so taken and cared for. I express the wish that my executor will exercise care in finding responsible persons and if possible persons who have affection for animals with whom to make such agreements."

The testatrix leaves her residuary estate in equal parts to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the German East Side Aid Society for Widows and Orphans and the Warburg Orphan Farm School at Mt. Vernon. The aid society is to have \$3,000 and the farm school \$2,000 in cash besides, and St. Stephen's Church of Woodlawn and the German Masonic Temple Association \$1,000 each.

## MORE OF MRS. BROKAW'S STORY

SHE